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North Dakota

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More and Bigger Turkey Flocks

South Dakota Poultry Husbandman Sees at Least 10 Good Reasons for More Turkey Flocks on the Farm.

By DR. W. E. POLEY

Head of Poultry Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College

We hear a lot about big business, big spending, big taxes, and even big turkey flocks and big turkeys, but let's look at the other side of the picture. What about the possibilities for small business, less spending, smaller taxes, smaller turkey flocks and even smaller turkeys? And let's confine ourselves entirely to this business of producing turkeys.

Our national poultry industry boasts of a billion dollar annual gross income, and our turkey industry talks in terms of 70 million dollars. Where is all this money coming from? We hear about the big grower with his flocks of several thousand turkeys, but we seldom hear about the little grower, in spite of the fact that small flocks make up by far the largest part of our turkey population. The fact that big business is publicized and little business is not publicized does not alter the writer's conviction that our big potentialities lie in the development of more and larger farm turkey flocks. And, undoubtedly, the first question you will ask is who is going to eat all these turkeys? And what will happen to turkey prices?

Considerable could be said in answer to these queries, but the writer is just old-fashioned enough to believe that nature will take care of this situation. You ask, how? First, we must willingly accept the responsibility to advertise and get more people to eat more turkey, more often. But more than that, it is the turkey growers' responsibility to produce a better quality product at a lower cost. After all, we must meet competition with cheaper meat. What will the turkey grower do about low prices? If he is good enough, he'll still stay in business and make a profit. If he isn't good enough, he'll either stay in business and not make a profit or he'll try something else.

Free enterprise and the laws of competition will always exist, we hope. It is quite probable that the small producer who has several sources of farm income could out-last the big turkey grower if the competition gets too tough, so let's not worry too much about the smaller grower and overproduction.

At the present time, about 25 per cent of all South Dakota farmers raise turkeys, and the average size of each flock is about 50 birds. These turkeys usually run with the chickens and are brooded by natural methods, consequently there is very little investment in equipment, and feed and labor costs are very low. Usually the turkeys are hatched at home and are of different ages. Losses are often high because of lack of proper management. This size flock is too small a unit to warrant much

supervision, and is therefore not a source of very much cash income.

It is the writer's belief that the average farm in the North Central area raising turkeys should have a flock of around 200 birds, and these birds should be brooded by modern methods. This number would warrant the use of a brooder house and stove, and the poults would be kept away from old turkeys and chickens. Proper feeding, management and disease control methods would be justified and this size flock would contribute well to farm cash income.

If more farmers had flocks of 200 turkeys each, there would probably be a lot less trouble from grasshoppers. Many of us have observed a flock of turkeys eating grasshoppers, and we recognize that one bird can eat hundreds of hoppers in a comparatively small length of time. Bear in mind that this is not advocating the production of turkeys on a grasshopper diet, but with other feeds properly supplied grasshoppers can become a profitable source of nutrition. So a good flock of turkeys for the average farmer might very conceivably form the first line of defense against grasshopper invasion. By consuming grasshoppers and feeds that might otherwise be wasted, the feeding costs are reduced and the turkeys are protecting the cereal grains which can later be used to fatten them for market,—and this is *reason No. 1* in favor of more farm turkey flocks.

The second reason—There should be more and larger turkey flocks in the west North Central area because of the fact that our climatic conditions are virtually ideal. The very dry weather experienced in many sections of this area is especially beneficial in keeping down turkey diseases such as blackhead and coccidiosis. This condition is especially favorable in the Dakotas.

The third reason—The cool fall weather aids in the production of top quality meat for which premium prices are paid. It is well known that Eastern buyers pay 2 cents per pound more for turkeys produced in the North Central area than for South Western turkeys.

The fourth reason—Turkeys fit in well with other farming enterprises. They may be started in May after much of the spring planting is over, or they may be started earlier. Not much work is required for one brooder house, and the wife can take care of things during rush periods. After the first few weeks, there is very little work required for a flock of 200 birds.

The fifth reason—Mash mixtures utilizing 76 per cent of either corn, wheat, oats or barley

have been tested at the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and found to be very satisfactory. Of course, whole grains are used with the mash. The total ration consumed amounted to 80 to 90 per cent of the cereal grains.

The sixth reason—Home-grown grains are harvested in July and August and may be fed to turkeys immediately after harvesting. At this time of year, grains are very cheap and usually remain cheap throughout the turkey growing and finishing period. In fact, practically no other section of the United States produces any cheaper feed than the North Central area and feed is more important than all other items combined in influencing the cost of production. That is, we usually think of feed amounting to more than 50 per cent of the total cost of production.

The seventh reason—Turkey production utilizes labor during slack seasons of the year. The brooder house, equipment and fences can be prepared or set up at most any time so as not to interfere with other farm work.

The eighth reason—Simple equipment and shelters frequently found on the average farm can be used for turkeys. Chick brooder houses, hog houses, or other buildings can be fixed up and heated for the first few weeks. After eight weeks of age, most any shelter which protects turkeys from storms will be satisfactory and no other buildings are required during the growing season.

The ninth reason—Cheap land can be utilized to a very good advantage with turkeys, and this provides more feed that might otherwise be wasted. The more land that is available, the less hazard is involved from disease losses, as it is well known that intensive methods of production promote the growth and spread of germs.

The tenth reason—Turkeys provide a good source of farm cash income. Even if worth only two dollars each, two hundred turkeys would bring four hundred dollars, which would pay a lot of bills.

In conclusion, it should be recognized that splendid opportunities lie in the production and maintenance of our own farm breeder flocks. The idea of having farm flocks start with 200 poults creates a bigger demand for hatchery-produced poults. There are many good reasons why the North Central area should produce its own hatching eggs instead of having them shipped in by the millions from the West and Southwest. Much more can be said about this.

Add to all this, one more thought—Turkeys can be raised to market maturity (26 weeks of age) with about 4.5 pounds of feed per pound of gain. We are told that a 200-pound hog requires 5.5 to 6.0 pounds of feed and spring lambs 11 pounds of feed, while a baby beef requires about 12 pounds of feed per pound of live gain. It's true the feeds for these other livestock may be somewhat cheaper, but the average farm has lots of grain and other

feed which might otherwise be wasted and this, added to grasshoppers, will give you pretty cheap turkey feed.

Minnesota Growers Form Permanent Organization

The initial step was taken during Farm & Home Week at University Farm, St. Paul, the same week the All-American Turkey Show was held. The date was unfortunate, as many of the better breeders of the state were at Grand Forks and could not attend and participate in organizing. However, the organization is not yet completed and it is probable several of these breeders will be called on to take active part in advising and in assisting in perfecting a state-wide organization commensurate with the immensity of the turkey industry within the state.

Minnesota, third in turkey production among the states, needs just such an organization, built up on a broad basis, representing every phase of turkey production, the small grower as well as the large, and with no favoritism toward breed or class. Such an organization can be a mighty force for good in the industry, and with the added possibility of becoming affiliated with the National Association.

Temporary officers have been elected: R. E. Baumgartner, Litchfield, president; Vincent Swanson, St. James, vice president; and Harold Albers, Dundas, secretary-treasurer. Board of Directors is not complete. Constitution and By-Laws are being prepared for consideration at a later meeting. It is anticipated that a membership of several thousand will eventually be enrolled.

Most of those who were active in effecting the organization are of the younger group of turkey growers, but they are taking a broad view of the industry and know it will take the united effort of all classes of turkey raisers to make the organization as effective for good as it is intended to be.

While at the present time this new association is not pledged to affiliation with the National Turkey Federation, it is progressing on a basis that it can readily meet requirements for such connection. They will doubtless send a delegate to the national meeting to be held in St. Louis in July. A membership drive is now on. All turkey growers are urged to join and take an active part in this important movement. Membership fee is \$1. Send direct to Harold Albers, secretary, Dundas, Minn., or to the Editor, Geo. W. Hackett, Wayzata, Minn.

"We enjoy the AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL very much and admire the sincere interest you have for the turkey industry. Best wishes for your continued success."

MRS. EARL F. CHAMBERS, Ohio.



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The American Turkey Journal



GEORGE W. HACKETT, Editor, Wayzata, Minnesota.

Telephone or Telegraph Address, 201-R Excelsior, Minneapolis, Minn.



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LESSONS FROM THE SHOW

Another show season is past and has left for the record, its many benefits and some disappointments. The shows have been well patronized, both with entries and with attendance. Much progress has been made, as has been demonstrated by improved exhibits. One must take a long look from the beginning of turkey shows down to the present time and make a careful appraisal of results, to get anything like a concrete idea of what has been accomplished for the industry through the shows.

To those who have annually attended one or more of the better turkey exhibits during the past twelve or fifteen years, the improvement in the general appearance of the live birds in the cages, alone, reveals a vast improvement since the first exclusive turkey show was held. However, that does not tell the whole story. The proud bird in the cage, with plumage aglow, may look very well, some did even in the earliest shows; but with the new show practice of "ring side" judging or table handling of the birds, serious defects were discovered and penalized, which could not be seen or discovered without handling.

It is really through this method of judging that greatest improvement in turkey type has come about in general, yet granting that some studious, individual breeders did recognize these values early and accomplished much through careful selection without the aid of the shows. However, these are few and far between, while the great majority of breeders benefited from the shows whether they patronized them or not. These benefits came through the improvement of stock as a result of comparisons and through the awarding of prizes to the better specimens.

While the more rapid advancement was achieved by the patrons of the show, the distribution of better breeders became general. Since the introduction of dressed turkey exhibits at the shows, about ten years ago, improvement of market type in live classes has been more rapid, a natural consequence of the most comprehensive demonstration the show has provided. While it is more difficult to detect excellence of type under the abundant plumage of the live turkey, in the dressed department the most casual observer can readily discern the better type.

But, this better carcass in the dressed bird could not be had unless it first existed in the live specimen. It should not be lost sight of that all turkeys date back to the original wild turkey, a much smaller, game type bird, which by comparison with our present domesticated and improved type represents nothing short of evolution in the species. And yet all the original characteristics are still present to a greater or less degree.

The gradual change in type and size has been evolved through careful and studied selection of breeding stock through many generations, but much greater progress has been made since the advent of the turkey show. Here comparisons can be made, types studied, and the exchange of ideas by the more progressive breeders made available for wide distribution through educational programs at the shows and through the press. If the turkey show accomplished only the benefits which are derived from the friendly competitions and the exchange of ideas on improvement in types and methods of management, this alone would be ample justification for the existence of the show and reason for its support, yet these are only the beginning of immeasurable results, too extensive to attempt to enumerate here.

We only need pause to consider that but two decades ago the turkey was threatened with extinction and that today it can be reasonably rated at close to a hundred

million dollar industry, if we have in the United States the 32 million turkeys we are officially credited with.

It would, of course, be unfair and untrue to credit even the major portion of this immense increase to the results of the show. The discoveries made by science, and the energetic work done through experimental stations and by individuals has done much to bring this all about. Yet the seed for progress and the enthusiastic support which made the results of scientific experiments effective, was found in the forward-looking turkey breeders who are the same people who later patronized the show.

Surely, the Turkey Show is the "SHOW WINDOW" of the turkey industry and its support is commendable from every standpoint. The modern show, with great emphasis placed on the Dressed Division, offers opportunity for participation by the smallest and most unpretentious grower. What is most needed at the present time is greater patronage by the smaller grower. He may attend the show at present but he does not feel that he is part of the show until he becomes an exhibitor.

Many hesitate to make entry because they feel that they cannot make a creditable showing or a large entry. For such, the entry of a single bird, either live or dressed, is not too small for a start, and by making such a start, with the best they have, will result in more birds of much better quality for their second attempt. One does not have to win a prize at the show to have received full value for the small investment made in a small entry.

The show is a school, an "Institute of Higher Learning" in turkey education and it is for the least as well as for the foremost of turkey growers. Its greatest value is to those who participate.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Here is an interesting letter which came to Oakdale Turkey Farm, Kensington, Minn., from a prospective customer in Siam: "C. Narong & Sons, 2419 Rosa House, Surawongs Road, Bangkok, Thailand (Siam)."

"Please send us one dozen each of new hatching eggs of pure variety mentioned below, by air mail of the quickest and shortest route. Kindly let us pay by C. O. D. because we do not know your price, and freight: we want to receive the eggs quickly."

Narragansett eggs were mentioned. The Nelsons made inquiry and found it would cost about \$70. to send a dozen turkey eggs by air mail and they would have to be prepaid. They sent a letter by air instead, giving the information sought and found it would take about nine days for that to reach its destination.

We have just received a letter from Mr. Cecil Laughman of New York stating that breeders of Slate turkeys are proceeding to organize a club for that breed. Fine work! That is just what the Slates need to step them up in popularity. The Slates have plenty of merit but have never made much of a bid for popularity. However, we know there are some live wire breeders of Slates and all that is needed is a united effort to push them to the front. THE AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL wishes to help in every way it can.

We were shocked and saddened to learn of the recent passing of Mr. F. E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune and owner of Glendalough Turkey and Game Farm at Battle Lake, Minn. Mr. Murphy has long been known as one of the leaders in the promotion of better methods in agriculture throughout

the Northwest. Of particular interest to many of our readers is the turkey project at Glendalough, where Mr. Axel Hanson is general manager. They raise, annually, from 8,000 to 12,000 standard bred turkeys of excellent market type.

This project has never been a "rich man's hobby" but has been conducted strictly on a basis of good business, amounting to a demonstration of what such an undertaking can accomplish on any Northwest farm with sufficient capital to finance it. Mr. Hansen, the manager, is the president of the All-American Bronze Turkey Club and is a regular attendant at the All-American Turkey Show. The fine display of beautiful game birds and wild turkeys annually displayed at the All-American are always supplied from this farm.

A letter from Mr. Murphy, written only a few days before his death, commending the work that had been done at the show, is among our prized possessions.

Congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Ole C. Nelson, Kensington, Minn., on their superb valentine, Marlys Jean, their new daughter, born February 14th. This is just as ordered as they already have two fine boys about 6 and 8 years old and "are they ever proud," Mrs. Nelson says. We also congratulate Marlys Jean for finding her way to such a fine home and ideal surroundings. Even though slightly handicapped for the time being, Mrs. Nelson is attending to her Club secretarial work as usual.

A note from Mrs. Ann Johnson, San Jose, Calif., asks us to express her appreciation through THE AMERICAN TURKEY JOURNAL to the many friends who have written her. She says no one will know how much she missed being present at the All-American this year and the friendly association with the turkey folks. She expects to return east in the spring. Her present address is 169 Acacia Ave., San Jose, Calif.

Turkey Experimental Work

at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station

By GEO. P. GOODEARL, Poultry Husbandman

From a Talk Given at the All-American Turkey Show 1940

When I was asked to talk to the turkey producers at the All-American Turkey Show about the experimental work being done with turkeys at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station I was confronted with the problem of where to start and where to stop. How much should I try to include and what could I leave out?

My first step was to put my thinking opposite to my working. If I were a producer of turkeys in North Dakota what would I want to know about the experimental work with turkeys being done at my state experiment station. I decided that first of all I should want to know *what* they were trying to find out at the experiment station. Then I should want to know *how* they were trying to get this information. I should probably even want to know *why* they selected their particular projects. To top it off I should want to know *what* they had found.

With two exceptions all of our work during the past few years has been in some phase of feeding growing turkeys. In these feeding trials, over a three-year period, we have tried to determine if yellow proso millet could replace yellow corn in whole or in part in a ration of growing turkeys. We have tried to determine if it were more desirable to feed the starting and growing mash in the form of pellets or in the regular dry form. Would the feeding of the mash twice daily in moist form give better results than fed only dry? Some work has also been done with the feeding of a fermented yeast mash but that data is not yet summarized and in shape for public presentation.

The exception to the feeding projects have been: a project in the incubation of turkey eggs and a project in the production of turkey capons. The incubation project is not yet at the point to discuss today. The capon project I shall discuss. So much for *what* we have been doing.

Method of Experiment

How have we been doing this experimental work? Briefly as follows. Baby turkey poults have been purchased from the same sources each year and have been divided into the needed number of equal sized lots. Brooding pens and equipment have been the same for each lot. Management for the separate pens has been identical. The only variation has been the single variant in the ration either in the constituent or in the form. For instance ground proso millet replaced one half of the ground yellow corn in one mash ration and all of the ground yellow corn in another. Pellets of the same mash supplemented dry mash using our standard mash ration.

In the caponizing trials the poults were

reared together until ten weeks old. At that time the males were separated, sex being determined by opening each individual bird, and one half of the males were caponized. The starting number of poults was 133 in each lot for the feeding trials and 200 poults in each lot for the caponizing trials.

The poults in the feeding trials were fed the starter mash only until eight weeks old. When eight weeks old they were moved to open range houses on an alfalfa range and gradually changed to the growing mash ration. The grain ration was placed before the birds at this time. From then to maturity both mash and grain was available at all times in open hoppers, protected from sun and rain. A complete record was kept of all feed consumed. All records were kept by twenty-eight day periods.

All poults were weighed individually at the start of the trials and then weighed individually every twenty-eight days thereafter. At twenty-six weeks of age all poults were marketed. Individual weights were taken as the birds went on the killing line, warm dressed weights as they came off the line, and cool dressed weights after twenty-four hours in the refrigerator. All birds were then graded on the basis of Federal grades.

It should be emphasized here that in experimental procedure no group of birds can be given special treatment to improve an apparent defect in feed utilization. Neither can birds be picked out and marketed when in best market condition. All birds must be treated the same and all marketed at the same time even though some might be finished in better condition if held longer and fed a special finishing ration.

What have we found? In answer to this question I have prepared a series of tables. These tables we can discuss and then go back over to clear up any questions that may come into your mind.

See Tables on Page 10

In the comparison with proso millet and yellow corn you will note that the starting weights over the period of the trial were essentially the same. At 26 weeks, when the birds were marketed, we find the toms and hens in the pen where half of the corn was replaced by millet heavier than the corn pen. Where proso millet entirely replaced yellow corn in the ration the difference is even greater in favor of the millet.

For the size factor we find that where the mash is fed in pellet form the average weight of the toms at twenty-six weeks is a little more than of those in the check pen and of the hens a little less.

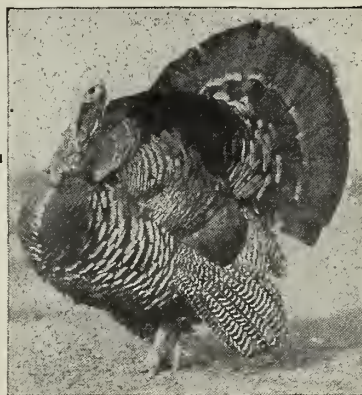
Birds fed a moist mash show a differential in weight over the dry mash fed birds in both toms and hens.

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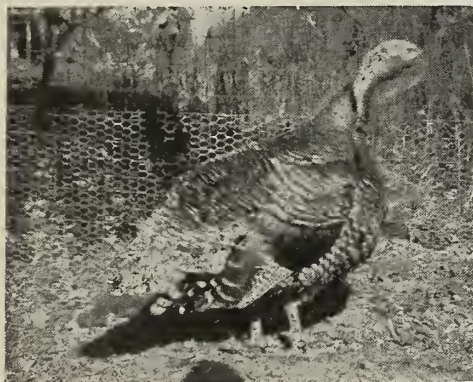
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AMERICAN ROYAL, Kansas City, 1-2-4 and Champlon Young Tom; 1-3-7 and Champlon Young Hen.

DENVER SHOW: Grand Champlon Young Tom, 1st Young Hen, all 6 birds placing.

NORTHERN STATES SHOW, Alexandria, Minn.: 2nd Young Tom in class of 51 birds.

WE HAVE WON BEST DISPLAY 26 TIMES IN 19 YEARS.

In Addition to Bronze We Have White Holland, Black and Bourbon Reds.

EGGS, POULTS & BREEDERS

SHELTON'S TURKEY RANCH

Box 555A

Pomona, California

I have labeled these tables "Important Factors." They are in order as follows:

1. Size
2. Gain
3. Mortality
4. Feed consumption
5. Feed costs
6. Federal grades
7. Net returns per bird marketed over feed cost

SIZE

A—Millet Trials 3-year average

| Lot | Wt. at Hatch | Ave. wt. at 26 wks. Toms | Hens |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | .1166 | 18.04 | 11.99 |
| 2 | .1161 | 18.61 | 12.32 |
| 3 | .1169 | 19.06 | 12.45 |

B—Mash vs. Pellets 3-year average

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | .1146 | 17.34 | 12.21 |
| 2 | .1149 | 18.11 | 12.09 |

C—Dry Mash vs. Moist

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | .1143 | 18.05 | 11.97 |
| 2 | .1130 | 19.09 | 12.39 |

D—Capon vs. Toms

| Lot | 10 wks. | 26 wks. |
|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | 3.07 | 15.70 |
| 2 | 3.07 | 16.34 |

A—Millet Trials

- Lot 1—Standard ration with corn.
Lot 2— $\frac{1}{2}$ corn replaced by millet.
Lot 3—All corn replaced by millet.

B—Mash vs. Pellets

- Lot 1—Standard.
Lot 2—Standard—mash in pellet form.

C—Dry Mash vs. Moist

- Lot 1—Standard—dry mash.
Lot 2—Standard—moist mash.

D—Capon vs. Toms

- Lot 1—Standard (Capon)
Lot 2—Standard (Toms)

To twenty-six weeks the uncaponized toms attained a better than average weight than the capons. It is interesting to note, however, that the operation of opening the birds to determine sex at ten weeks set the toms back a pound or more in average weight.

GAIN

A

| Lot | Ave. gain per bird Males | Females | % Males | % Females |
|-----|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 17.92 | 11.87 | 46.49 | 53.51 |
| 2 | 18.49 | 12.20 | 44.30 | 55.70 |
| 3 | 18.94 | 12.33 | 50.54 | 49.46 |

B

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 17.22 | 12.09 | 50.23 | 49.79 |
| 2 | 17.99 | 11.97 | 45.37 | 54.63 |

C

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 17.93 | 11.85 | 50.23 | 49.77 |
| 2 | 18.97 | 12.27 | 50.41 | 49.59 |

D

| Lot | 10 wks. | 26 wks. |
|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | 12.63 | 15.58 |
| 2 | 13.27 | 16.22 |

MORTALITY

A

| Lot | No. Start | No. Finish | % Mortality |
|-----|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | 384 | 299 | 22.14 |
| 2 | 384 | 307 | 20.05 |
| 3 | 384 | 279 | 27.34 |

B

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | 403 | 305 | 24.23 |
| 2 | 403 | 297 | 26.30 |

C

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | 267 | 223 | 16.48 |
| 2 | 267 | 242 | 9.36 |

D

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | 168 | 149 | 11.31 |
| 2 | 160 | 157 | 1.88 |

GAIN

The pattern of gains in weight naturally follows the average weights that we have just discussed. I shall not stop to discuss them in any detail here.

MORTALITY

Mortality was generally rather heavy. The heaviest mortality was in the first year of the trial. The exceptionally high mortality of that year materially affects the three year average. It will be noted in the table comparing dry mash with moist mash that the percentage is materially lower where only two years data is used. Although the percentage mortality of the millet pen is high there is nothing to indicate that millet caused the mortality. Some difficulty was experienced in teaching the poults to eat pellets, which accounts for the high mortality in this pen. Capon and tom mortality is figured from ten weeks to twenty-six weeks. Some of the capon mortality is traceable to the effects of the operation.

FEED CONSUMPTION

A

| Lot | Lbs. Mash per Bird | % Mash | Lbs. Grain per Bird | % Grain | Ave. Lbs. Total Feed | Feed per Lb. Gain |
|-----|--------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 40.52 | 58.60 | 28.62 | 41.40 | 69.14 | 4.96 |
| 2 | 41.23 | 55.96 | 32.45 | 44.04 | 73.67 | 5.24 |
| 3 | 42.91 | 55.35 | 34.63 | 44.65 | 77.54 | 5.25 |

B

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | 38.32 | 55.24 | 31.05 | 44.76 | 69.37 | 5.22 |
| 2 | 40.22 | 59.63 | 27.23 | 40.37 | 67.45 | 4.91 |

C

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | 38.32 | 55.24 | 31.05 | 44.76 | 69.37 | 5.22 |
| 2 | 51.29 | 67.46 | 24.74 | 32.54 | 76.03 | 5.07 |

D

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | 40.07 | 56.93 | 30.32 | 43.07 | 70.39 | 6.09 |
| 2 | 40.41 | 56.62 | 30.96 | 43.38 | 71.37 | 5.44 |

E—Toms and Hens

| Lot 1, Toms; Lot 2, Hens. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| 1 | 40.41 | 56.62 | 30.96 | 43.38 | 71.37 | 5.44 |
| 2 | 22.87 | 48.29 | 24.49 | 51.71 | *47.36 | 5.67 |

*66.36% of total feed consumed by toms.

The feed consumption tables are set up to show not only the pounds of mash and grain per bird consumed through the season but also the total feed consumption and the percentage of the total that was mash and the percentage grain. Included also is the average pounds of feed required to produce each pound of gain from hatch to twenty-six weeks.

It will be noted that the turkeys on the ration where millet replaced corn ate more feed per bird and required a quarter of a pound more feed for each pound of gain. The turkeys in the millet pen consumed a little higher percentage of grain. The birds grew bigger, however, and a later table will show the difference in market grade. Turkeys fed their mash in pellet form ate a little less feed per bird and made more efficient use of their feed for gain. The higher percentage of the feed consumed was in pellets. Turkeys fed a moist mash ate more feed than on the dry mash but needed less for each pound of gain. This pen consumed by far the higher percentage of their feed in the mash form.

From ten to twenty-six weeks the turkey capons ate a little less feed than the toms but

(Continued on page 22)

The Utne's from South Dakota



Mr. and Mrs. Roy G. Utne, Ortley, S. Dak., prominent Northwestern breeders of quality Bronze.

Among the many good breeders of high quality Bronze turkeys in the northwest there are few who outrank Mr. & Mrs. Roy G. Utne, Ortley, S. Dak. They operate a large farm near Ortley and their turkeys are but a small part of their farming interests, yet so far as their likes and personal interests are concerned their turkey take first place.

They have never been interested in turkey production in a big way but have always insisted on tops in quality. Of the 300 to 400 they raise annually the greater part are sold as breeders, or for exhibition purposes, but that does not mean they are lacking in market quality. The exact opposite is the case, as few are more critical in the matter of good type. They have been breeding Bronze turkeys a good many years and cannot be fooled in the matter of quality in either color or type.

We say "they" for it would be difficult to tell which of the two is the better judge. Both are good and both are equally interested in their turkeys. It is always a pleasure to handle and to band their birds each fall and to enjoy the hospitality of their home. You might have trouble to find "Ortley" on the map but ask anyone within a hundred miles and they can direct you exactly to Utne's farm and at the same time will say: "Oh, yes, the turkey man."

Utne's are much interested in the better shows and take active part in them. Roy is a past president of the Watertown show; is a director of the All-American and also a director of the All-American Bronze club. Mrs. Utne is a member of the Turkey Hen clubs, both at the All-American and at Watertown. She has also won laurels and top placings with her Special Pack and canned turkey at Grand Forks. Altogether, they have a large and fine collection of trophies they have won, including the Master Breeder Gold medal, which they won at the All-American this year.

HOW MANY POULTS
WILL YOU *Raise*
THIS YEAR?



Of the poults you start with, the number you actually raise to maturity depends a lot on your ability to keep losses down! You can't afford to take chances—so it's simply good business to take advantage of the help provided by:

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL Tablets

A double-duty drinking water medicine, Phen-O-Sal (1) inhibits germ growth in the drinking water; (2) medicates the poults' digestive system. A balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs, Phen-O-Sal helps to keep bowel troubles in check. See that your poults get Phen-O-Sal in the drinking water—right from the start. May be used in any kind of drinking vessel, including metal founts.

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

Guard against mycosis, ulcerated gizzard, and similar conditions. Mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab with the poults' mash. A concentrated medicine in granulated form, Avi-Tab is excellent as a flock conditioner. Contains ingredients that tend to stimulate body functions, increase the appetite and promote assimilation. Give your poults Avi-Tab—and notice the difference.

Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL

As a precaution against colds, pneumonia and other respiratory troubles, spray your poults often with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal. Provides soothing, medicated vapors that the poults inhale. May also be mixed with the feed to act as a cough medicine. Use Cam-Pho-Sal regularly.

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DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES

Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Applying the New Standard

By GEORGE W. HACKETT, Editor

The reprint of the new Standard of Perfection is now ready and contains the complete changes which were not included in the first edition. All these changes, so far as were known to judges, were applied in judging during the last show season, and to good effect. One of the most important features in the changes is the altered Scale of Points which were omitted in the first edition. The new scale is more essential in bringing the standard down to date, as it relates to the latest achievement in turkey type, which for some time has been in advance of the old standard.

There are also other important changes in shape description and important corrections in color description, especially as applied to Narragansetts, Bourbon Reds and Black turkeys. As has always been the case, shape description for all the breeds remains alike but is much improved over the former edition.

There has always been some question as to whether it is consistent to have the same shape requirements apply to all breeds since there is a recognizable difference in breed characteristics, and then there is the difference in size of the Bronze which naturally makes some difference in type. The difficulty in making different shape descriptions is that the present new shape description describes what is generally conceded to be the "perfect type" and all breeds lay claim to that virtue. At best, any difference in shape description would be very small and would not be generally recognized, no doubtless the one description for all is best.

Even in the description of the new, Broad Breast turkey the present Standard shape description has been adopted as closely as copyrights would permit. The standard says that all turkeys should have "broad breasts," meaning, of course, in proportion to size, and the larger the turkey the broader the breast, naturally. Adding extra words to the standard's definite and simple descriptions does not make it more effective.

What has pleased us most, in observing the general application of the new scale of points in judging important classes during the season just past, is that judges, with few exceptions, have taken note of these changes and have given type the proportionate values due it and have minimized some of the lesser important color defects, which in the past have been given too much value, sometimes to the elimination of some of the better birds in the class.

It has also been interesting to note that the rigid application of the new scale has almost invariably met with the approval of exhibitors, where it has not done so in the past. Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the new type turkey, they must be given credit for making the whole industry "type conscious"

from which great and lasting results will be achieved. There is not now, nor never has been, any plausible argument on behalf of the standard turkey which, though it may have reached the top of the class on account of superior color, did not conform to the standard in the more important matter of shape or type. And we have to admit that such has been the case too often.

Judges' decisions are very important and far reaching. Too often the opinions of the judges differ more widely than can be justified in view of the fact that all have the same standard to guide them. This can only be attributed to lack of practical application of the standard. Each judge has the same right to his interpretation of the standard but it has been found that if judges will get together and discuss phases of judging which may be perplexing to them, that more uniformity can be secured in awards.

It was with this in mind, that at the All-American Turkey Show, we initiated what we called our "Judges' Luncheon" which for several years has been tendered by the manager to the officiating judges before they began their work. At these luncheons each judge was free to place before the meeting any problem that he did not feel quite clear on, or to discuss the problems presented by other judges. The matter of various defects, and penalty for same, were discussed and agreed on. The text of the standard was often referred to and frequently new viewpoints were presented that helped all.

The manager's part in the program had to do with discussing the policy of the show, the plan and method of procedure in judging, and in making known the awards. We know of no other place where such a program is carried out but judges who have taken part in these discussions commend it highly.

We believe it could well be practiced at all leading shows where two or more judges are employed on turkey classes. We feel that much has been accomplished at Grand Forks through this program.

NEPPCO SHOW PLANS

Announcement is made of the appointment of H. H. Kauffman, Pennsylvania State College, as chairman of the turkey displays and program for the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council show at Atlantic City, Oct. 1-4, 1940.

This will be the fifth annual all poultry exposition sponsored by the organization and is one of the largest of the eastern poultry shows. Leon Rodd, Trenton, N. J., secretary of NEPPCO, is general program director for the event.

Turkeys at Watertown, S. Dak., State Show

Watertown, South Dakota, is a live wire poultry center. They have held successful poultry shows there for the past twenty years or more, under the auspices of the N. E. South Dakota Poultry Association, until two years ago when they secured the charter and equipment of the State Association, which formerly held their show at Mitchell.

Now with the combined organizations operating as one, they are certainly doing things. This year they had a total entry of over 800 birds, about 100 of which were turkeys. The show was held in the new city auditorium, a beautiful building of ample size and one of the best show rooms we have ever seen, with plenty of daylight in every part of the great hall. This show is sponsored by the Watertown Chamber of Commerce and is enthusiastically backed by the business interests of the town. Three or four large Produce companies give liberal support.

The spirit of co-operation is always evident, and particularly so this year as demonstrated at their annual banquet at the Grand Hotel, where lively bidding on a dozen of the prize-winning dressed turkeys brought all the way from 35c to \$1.80 per pound for the Grand Champion. The latter was a young hen belonging to Howard Tanner, which brought him within a few cents of \$30. There is always good attendance at these annual gatherings

and good entertainment provided. The Watertown show can be rated as one of the best shows in the Northwest, without argument.

The Turkey Exhibit

The quality of the 100 turkeys entered was excellent. All the top birds were of very high quality, several of them having won like honors in other prominent turkey shows. There are only two criticisms that can reasonably be offered; first, there should have been double the entry, considering the state's reputation for turkeys; second, this was almost an exclusive Bronze show when all the breeds should have been present in goodly numbers.

Other than Bronze there were four Narragansetts, three Blacks and two Bourbon Reds. Most of these were of fine quality but not enough competition to be interesting nor class enough to attract attention. But this situation is going to be corrected before next show time, for already there is in the making a program which is sure to arouse the turkey growers of South Dakota to the value of the show and the advantage of exhibiting and promoting the turkey industry in the state through closer co-operation.

The whole arrangement of the Watertown show, in their fine new auditorium, was a credit to all who had part in it. A nicely arranged "Court of Honor" on the stage, displayed all the champions, both turkeys and chickens, to good advantage. The cages were nicely decorated and appropriately marked, and every cage contained a bird that would have

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Homer Grismore, owner

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MAGAZINE MART, Dept. TJ

La Grange, Ill.

done credit to top placing in any show in the country. Turkey folks should keep an eye on this show, and all within their territory should patronize it.

Awards BRONZE

Adult Tom: R. G. Heart, Naples, 1st; Mrs. Don English, DeSmet, 2nd; Roy G. Utne, Ortle, 3rd; Howard Tanner, Gettysburg, 4th; Grace Baxter, Hazel, 5th.

Yearling Tom: Utne, 1st; H. C. Stevens, Clark, 2nd; Tanner, 3-4; English, 5-6; Lampe, 7th.

Young Tom: Tanner, 1-2-4-8-11-13; English, 3-7-18; Utne, 5-10-19-20; Baxter, 6-9; Lampe, 12; Stevens, 14-17; Mrs. A. Halvorsen, Bancroft, 15th.

Adult Hen: Utne, 1st; Stevens, 2nd; English, 3rd; Halvorsen, 4th; Lampe, 5-9; Tanner, 6-8; Baxter, 7th.

Yearling Hen: Utne, 1-3; English, 2-5; Baxter, 4th; Lampe, 6-10; Tanner, 7-8; Little, 9th.

Young Hen: Utne, 1-3-4; English, 2-10; Tanner, 5-8; Halvorsen, 6-12; Stevens, 7-15; Baxter, 9th; Lampe, 11-13-14.

NARRAGANSETT

All to Jim Martinson & Son, Kensington, Minn.—Young Tom, 1-2; Young Hen 1-2.

BLACKS

All to Lloyd Grasse, Naples, S. D.—Young Tom, 1st; Young Hen, 1-2.

BOURBON REDS

Young Hen: Althea Dilley, Waubay, S. D., 1st.

Grand Champion awarded to 1st Adult Hen, owned by Roy G. Utne.

FERRYCLIFFE FARM'S

1939-1940 Show Winnings on BRONZE TURKEYS Include:

New York Poultry Show. 5 FIRSTS (entered in 5 classes).

Eastern States Exposition. 1st & 2nd Young Toms; 1st & 2nd Young Hens (only 4 turkeys entered).

Rhode Island Poultry Industries Exposition. 5 FIRSTS (entered in 5 classes).

Boston Poultry Show. 4 FIRSTS (out of a possible 5 firsts).

In order to make room for our 1940 breeding pens we are offering 25 of our very best young show toms at half price.

Prices \$12, \$25, \$35, \$50 each.

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Bristol, Rhode Island

STANDARD BREEDERS DEPARTMENT

The matter of turkey weights has been a live topic during the past marketing season, with marked discrimination against the oversized bird, even turkey hens in some cases. It is another instance where "water finds its level" and can not be changed in general by artificial means.

It is another instance wherein the people are "the court of last resort," meaning the public demand, and the results must be reassuring to the breeders of standard turkeys, and turkeys of standard weights. The pendulum swings to the extreme one way and then to the extreme the other way, indicating the fickleness of educators and leaders in industry alike.

Only a short time ago we heard so much about the "small turkey" to fit the "small oven," etc., and the next thing we are confronted with is the 40 pound turkey placing at tops in dressed bird shows and with advertisements reading "not a hen in the matings weighing less than 24 lbs. and from that to 26 lbs. or more." But all the while the fellows who buy turkeys for the Sunday or holiday dinner knows what he wants and will not usually take what he doesn't want.

There always will be a demand for a certain number of "bantam" turkeys, and likewise a place for the 40 pounder, but unless the sale of turkey meat in pieces (as they sell lamb and pork) becomes a general practice the demand for the oversize turkey is bound to be very limited and cost of production precludes the danger of the "small turkey" ever making much headway.

The weights for standard turkeys are the popular weights for general purposes and doubtless always will be. They are the "middle of the road" course which is always the safe course. However, there is always room for improvement in the carcass without materially affecting the weight or size of the bird, and another important factor susceptible to improvement, is rapid development and early finish.

Leaders in standard breeders are already

RAISE YOUR POULTS on Wire Floors



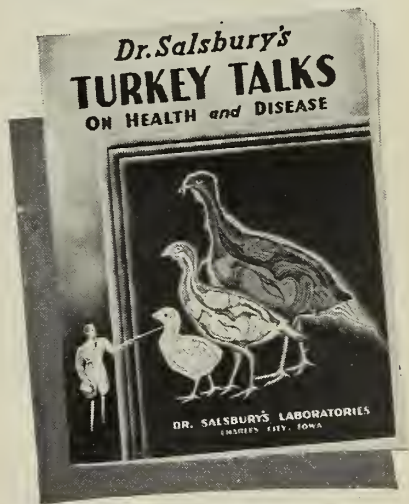
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CLAIR E. BIDLEMAN
KINSLEY KANSAS

HALL'S BLACK BEAUTIES WIN

Won Best Male and Best Female Black of Entire Show, 1st Old Tom, 1-4 Yearling Hen, 2nd Young Hen, 1939 World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland.

Master Breeder's Award, Champion Young Hen of Show, Champion Black, Best Display Blacks, at 1938 All-American.

MRS. W. T. HALL
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BLUE RIBBON WINNERS

In Narragansetts and White Hollands at World's Poultry Congress. Outstanding in meat type. Booking orders for

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BRONZE TURKEYS**

Winners at American-Royal, Denver and Lamar shows.

Toms \$6.00 to \$10.00.

1000 Eggs per Week, 25c to \$1. each.

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PAYNE'S NARRAGANSETTS

win Master Breeder Award, Reserve Grand Champion, Breed Champion and 6 First Placings at the 1939 All-American; also a 1st and 4th in Dressed Department, World's Poultry Congress.

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COPPERGLOW BRONZE

Wom: 2-3 Adult tom, 2 Yearling tom, 2-4-7 Young tom, 1 Adult hen; 1 Yearling hen, 2-10-11 Young hen, Best Display, Reserve Champion at Denver Poultry Exposition, Dec., 1939.

Write your needs in breeding stock.

Mrs. D. C. Fuller Firstview, Colo.

awake to these needs and are making marked progress, but there is no stopping place. To achieve near perfection of color and markings is just as desirable as it ever was, but to achieve the other characteristics is more important now than ever before, and is absolutely necessary to secure greatest success.

Many turkey growers will tell you they "don't care a thing about the color" of the breeders they are looking for, but you have all noted how hard it is to sell these same fellows anything but the best marked birds. It is the same thing with the buying public, those who are buying the poult or the eggs from which they expect to develop a flock of turkeys they will be proud to show to their friends.

Here again, "water finds its level" and it will ever be so. Yes, the "pendulum swings" but the breeder of the better type of standard turkeys has nothing to fear that his product will not always be in best demand. The "middle of the road" is safe ground.

**NARRAGANSETT
CLUB NOTES**

A. C. Payne, President - - Towner, N. Dak.
Mrs. Wm. Eddie, Vice Pres., Northwood, N. D.
Mrs. Ole Nelson, Sec'y-Treas., Kensington, Minn.

Just received the following letter from J. J. Quam of Beltrami, Minnesota. "We want to thank the Narragansett Club for the trophies and ribbons we won at the Northern States show and All-American show at Grand Forks. We missed you and Mr. Nelson at Grand Forks. Hoping you folks are all well and wishing you a successful year."

"Our shows are now over. Had our Winter Show here at Crookston this last week. I won Grand Champion of the show with a young hen." (Congratulations, Mr. Quam.)



Mrs. Ole C. Nelson

I am very pleased to introduce a new member of our club this month. She is Mrs. Albert Edinger, Jr., of Plinkinton, S. Dak. When she sent in her club dues she wrote as follows about her turkeys:

"I had seventeen hens last year and raised 303 turkeys. Have raised turkeys sixteen years but never had 100 before so I think the Narragansetts are the only kind to raise."

I received a letter from Mr. McCauley, of Cynthia, Ky., this month, and he states the names of the new members he secured in Kentucky are: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Y. Vandearn, Cynthia, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Florence, Cynthia, Ky.; and Edgar Judy, Cynthia, Ky. Mr. McCauley states these folks really believe in their Narragansetts. I trust that we shall hear more from them in the near future.

I also received a letter from Mrs. William Eddie, Northwood, N. D., telling about the All-American show. She sent in a total of \$10.00 in club dues and new memberships. (Thanks a lot, Mrs. Eddie.)

Our club has really been growing quite a little in 1940 and the year is still young so I expect we will have the largest membership that we have ever had. There are a few of the old members who have not paid up as yet, but I am sure they will soon be in also.

I just received a check of \$1.00 from The Turkey World to take care of their dues for 1940. (Thanks a lot.)

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Payne of Towner, N. Dak., just sent in the following letter: "We want to express our sincere appreciation for the lovely trophies we won at the 1940 All-American. We feel very fortunate to win two of our club trophies—the one for Best Narragansett Display in the Dressed division, and Best Breeders Display in the live. We also wish to thank you for the lovely Club Ribbons. No turkey eggs so far. I imagine it won't be long, though, if this weather continues—35° above zero at 7 o'clock this morning."

I was indeed grateful to Mr. E. F. Strong of Oakland, Ore., for sending us his membership of \$1.00 this month. Mr. Strong is president of the Northwestern Turkey Show, and he is an outstanding breeder of high quality Narragansetts. This year he won the major awards in the Narragansett breed of that show. He writes as follows: "I am enclosing a check of \$1.00 for Narragansett Club. You have been a wonderful secretary, and the organization does the breed a great deal of good. Here's luck to you and Mr. Payne, and the other officers."

Last of all I wish to mention we got quite a wonderful Valentine this year. It was a baby daughter, Marlys Jean. She is the only girl in our family, so it is needless to say we are all immensely happy.


MRS. OLE C. NELSON.

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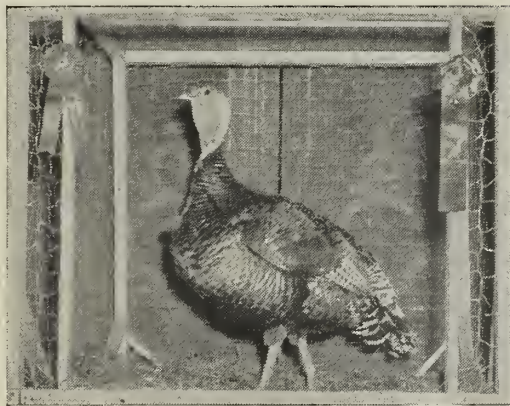
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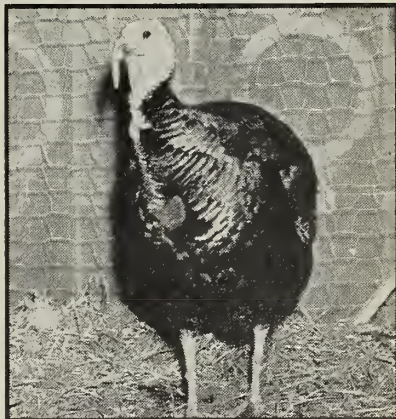
Are Supported by
A good show record wherever shown,
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THEY ARE THE BROAD BREASTED.
quick maturing, market type turkey.
Orders now booked for fall breeding stock
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Turkey World Photo



THE 1940 GRAND CHAMPION — A Study in Perfect Bronze Type **RALSTON'S--The World's Finest Bronze**

The show reports of the great 1940 All-American are now a matter of record. 25 of our birds placed under ribbons—a remarkable winning in this greatest quality show on earth.

We have one aim in view: to produce in each bird **broadbreasted** type, together with **superb bronze color**. Our success is attested by our winnings over many years. We offer to the industry breeding toms, mated pullets, hatching eggs, or winners for any show, at reasonable prices.

MR. & MRS. FRANK RALSTON CRYSTAL
NORTH DAKOTA

AMERICAN-ROYAL TURKEY CLUB NOTES

C. E. BIDLEMAN - - - - President
Kinsley, Kansas
MRS. W. F. WOLFE - - - Vice President
LaCygne, Kansas
SADIE B. CALDWELL - - - Sec'y-Treasurer
Broughton, Kansas
ODELL DYER - - - - Trophy Chairman

Winter, winter, and more winter. Just as one batch of snow is practically melted, mud puddles dried before the turkey sheds, and we draw a breath of relief in the Kansas sunshine (which doesn't shine every day) — and then we get stuck in a new snow drift. And through it all a number of the turkeys are laying, and quite well, too!

Thanks to the Earl Turners of Ottawa, and Mrs. Wolfe, LaCygne (both Kansas) for their 1940 club dues. I wonder how many of our group would remember to send in their dues now, quite soon? It will be much easier now than next fall when it takes so much to buy feed. And for those who are reading for the first time, and would like to join us, WELCOME. Our purpose is to advertise the greater use of turkey meat, and that means putting up Better Turkeys. Dues are \$1.00 per year. Our greatest medium for advertising our product is the American-Royal Exhibit in Kansas City each fall. (It will be held in November). We would like to have each of you exhibit, but that is not a necessity for membership.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler write from down in the Ozarks (Hoberg, Mo.) where it's usually mild in winter, but where this past January they



Sadie B. Caldwell

started 600 poults the day before it was 12 below zero! Yes, those poults hatched from their own hens, which they do not shelter, so well are they naturally sheltered by hills and trees. And with good care the poults came through that cold weather, and more poults are now on the Fowler list as well—of course they are shipping eggs, too. These hospitable folks have built up a splendid business for eggs from their hundreds of hens which combine the best of market qualities with other Standard qualities. They are well balanced, indeed. They find some decrease in size of breeding flocks in their section. And through it all, they are hoping for rain. "We really need it," writes Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. Wolfe writes, "The turkeys are fine. They spent the winter on the front or back porch, depending on the wind, and tried to crowd the horses and cows out of the barn. Bill wasted a lot of language on them but they gave as good as he sent! So he had to keep his doors shut. Didn't we have a honey of a winter? I froze both ears. They didn't come off but they swelled up and looked like a couple of wild goose plums!

"One of the nicest things that happened to me last month was a visit from Mrs. Freeman, Hamilton, Kan. She helped me feed the flock before going to Manhattan the next morning. They had a beauty of a dressed hen at the exhibit down there.

"We blood tested the flock after Christmas. We took two days, but we had the kids, and three other turkey growing neighbors in and made a picnic of it (?). I'm moving the hens, now, into their summer homes. Have most of their saddles on."

Clair Bidleman, our president, writes of an addition to his pens—"When I went to yard my hens I found an extra one. Where she came from I don't know. She had no mark of any kind. I know she's not mine for she has neither color nor beef-type. Just an old turkey hen. Must have gotten out of a truck. That should help the profits some. It doesn't look like the flocks around here will be as large. Several are going to quit, it seems. Some will buy poults later."

Every one who writes me tells of fewer egg orders than usual for this time of year. One reason, of course, the prospective buyer is a bit uncertain whether he'll buy this year. In most cases they are a little short of money, but when the time comes, a lot of them will want their eggs or poults, all at once. This can mean but one thing. When the early eggs are ready to go, there will be far more demand than can be supplied at the time. In most cases the order can be placed with a deposit of about 25%, so if you haven't the whole amount to pay down now, it will save you delay or maybe disappointment, if you order early.

SADIE B. CALDWELL.

LUSBY'S SMALL TYPE WHITES

A Lusby Product, Bred and Developed by Lusby. Toms weigh 12-17 lbs. and dress like hens, Hens weigh 8-12 lbs. Hens meet the small family need; Hotels rave about them.

Be the first in your locality to breed Small Whites.

Also offer selected trapnested Bronze.

LUSBY TURKEY FARM
Owenton, Kentucky

SWANSON'S QUALITY BRONZE

Broad breasted, quick maturing Bronze turkeys • Bred for market qualities only
• Excelling in egg production and livability of poults • Breeding stock blood tested under state supervision.

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St. James, Minnesota

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A prize-winning strain of Bourbons developed from 25 years exclusive breeding of Bourbons.

Winners at leading shows including World's Poultry Congress where we won 2nd Yearling Tom and 2nd Yearling Hen. A.P.A. Inspected Flock. Breeders for Sale.

OTTO W. THIEKE

Route 1

Beardsley, Minn.

NATIONAL BOURBON RED CLUB NOTES

CECIL LAUGHMAN - - - - President
MRS. H. Y. BUTTON - - - Vice President
MRS. EMMA SNYDER - - - Sec'y-Treasurer
Perrysburg, Ohio

Dues for the coming year have been received from Mrs. J. Oliver McMorris of East Greenwich, New York. Mrs. McMorris writes that they had good sales for their turkeys this year. They expect to sell some of their late hatchings on the Easter market. Bourbons still top the breeds for these folks. One of their young Bourbon hens started the new year by laying a clutch of eggs.



Mrs. Emma Snyder

Mrs. Otto Thieke of Beardsley, Minn., writes: "Bourbon exhibitors were on the increase with some very fine birds at the All-American Turkey Show. There was an unusually fine showing of young hens of very good quality. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Loughheed of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, were in attendance, bringing with them some of their fine Bourbons. Also showing Bourbons of high quality were Mrs. Clara Fero, Whitewater, Wisconsin; and Clarence Mairs and Son of Lisbon, North Dakota. "We were very fortunate in winning champion Bourbon, best Bourbon Display, and Sweepstakes Pen. This is the first time that a Bourbon pen won Sweepstakes at the All-American. (A very fine award for the Thieke's, and also for our Bourbon breed.)

"The weather was twenty-five degrees below zero on Wednesday morning. It seems as if it usually so at the All-American, but the warmth of our welcome offsets the bitter cold.

"We were all sorry to lose Mr. George Hackett as manager of the show. Mr. Frank Moore will be our new manager. His wide experience in turkey work fits him for the position."

Membership dues were received from Turkey World and Mrs. George Timmins of Bolton, Ontario. We are glad to welcome her into our



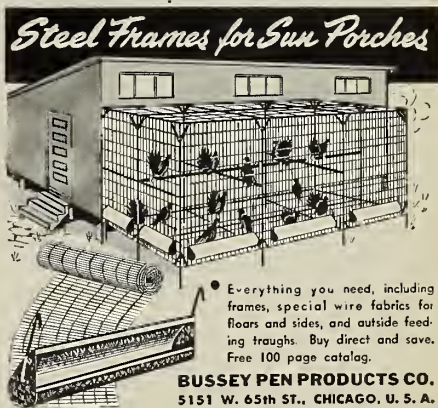
WHAT A DIFFERENCE

a few extra pounds on each bird makes when
your check comes in the fall.

WALKER-KUPETZ-LOVELACE STRAINS OF
BROADBREASTED BRONZE
EGGS AND POULTS

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WRIGHT'S BRONZE

will bring you
HIGHER
TURKEY
PROFITS

WRIGHT'S BRONZE are bred to gain the fullest possible profit possibilities in every bird. They are OUTSTANDING for

Early Maturity and Egg Production

Their Market Type, carrying superior width of breast, depth of body, moderately short shanks and strong boning, is of the very best.

400 hens in our trapnest pens and 800 hens in our Utility matings, all AAA and AA graded by Judge Hackett, and our own hatchery, enable us to meet your every requirement.

WRITE US YOUR NEEDS

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AITKIN, MINNESOTA

SILVER NARRAGANSETTS EBONY BLACKS

Have won Champion Black at 1935-36-37 All-American Shows. Can furnish high grade breeding birds or exhibition stock.

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Correspondence Invited.

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BABY BEEF QUALITY

Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Reds,
Black Spanish, White Hollands.

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POULTRY BOOK FREE.

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Top Award in Leading Shows.
Eggs & Poult in Season.

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Fayette, Missouri

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Eggs! Poult! Blocky, thick-meated,
quick-maturing, vigorous, richly bronzed.
State approved, Blood tested.

Largest orders solicited. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Write quick for catalog,
prices.

WALKER'S HAPPY HILL FARMS
WILLIAMSTOWN, MISSOURI

MODERN WHITE HOLLAND HATCHING EGGS

The Southwest's Champion
Flock of Whites.

MODERN TURKEY FARM
YOAKUM, TEXAS

SWANBERG BRONZE

Placed 50% of
birds shown at
Northern States
Show and 55% at
All-American.

1400 Eggs Weekly. Write for shipping
dates and prices on poult and eggs. Have
a few good toms left at \$6.00 and \$7.00.

MR. & MRS. JOHN F. SWANBERG
OTTERTAIL, MINN.

midst. She writes of the large turkey show held at Manitoulin Island, the home of the turkey. This show was formerly held at Toronto, but since the buildings are in use for soldier training, had to be changed to Manitoulin. The Timmins, too, won prizes on their Bourbons. They state it is rather difficult now to send to our country for birds because of the war tax.

A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of visiting Land Brothers Turkey Farm at Elmstead, Ontario, and found two very interesting young men as the proprietors. Their turkey enterprise is under government inspection. They have excellent equipment. Again they will do all of their own hatching. Their birds are raised entirely on wire, and they report excellent success with their Bourbons. They, too, exhibited at the Manitoulin Island Show, over six hundred miles from their home. They won several first places and also champion tom on Bourbons.

MRS. EMMA SNYDER.

ALL-AMERICAN BRONZE TURKEY CLUB

Axel Hanson, President - - - Minneapolis
Mrs. W. J. Janda, Sec'y. - St. Hilaire, Minn.

Hazel Williams, Sudbury, Mass., writes that her birds this year are better than ever. Out of twenty-two Bronze shown, twenty won prizes.



Mrs. W. J. Janda

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ralston, Crystal, N. D., won our club trophy at the All-American on Best General Display of Bronze. They were very much pleased with the trophy and wish to acknowledge their appreciation for same.

Robert Perry, Straughn, Ind., reports a very good show at New Castle, Ind., and some very good quality Bronze. Ralph Lusby, Owenton, Ky., winning four out of five firsts, Champion turkey of the show, and best display, Mr. Perry being close second in all classes and display.

Howard Tanner, Gettysburg, S. D., writes that he has his pens mated and that they look better than ever before, two champion matings, so he says, "Maybe I can step up a step in another year" (Mr. Tanner went places with his Bronze the past year, so expect next show season he will only be satisfied with blue ribbon winners.) Mr. Tanner sent in a new membership from South Dakota, Neil P. Brennan of the Tri State Milling Co., Rapid City. They have one of the most modern mills in the country and are makers of Frisco Turkey Feeds.

Active members of our club so far this year are: Mrs. Wm. Dumbrell, Charleswood, Con.; S. Ching, Geo. K. C. Ching, 939 7th Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Clark, South Haven, Kansas; Mrs. Samuel Owen, Seville, Ohio; and Mrs. Clara Gulino, Ashtabula, Ohio. Hazel Williams, Sudbury, and Wm. B. Connelley, Franklin, Mass. Judge P. M. Pierce, Denver, Colo. Howard Tanner, Gettysburg; H. C. Stevens, Clark; and Grace Baxter, Hazel, S. D.

Mrs. Henry Botz, Cando; Frank Ralston, Crystal; Mrs. Godfrey Morris, Neche; Mrs. Geo.

Kirk, Niagara; Mrs. S. Birk, Maxbass; W. G. Ginther, Sarles; and Mrs. O. Vinje, Churches Ferry, N. D.

O. O. Kruger, Morris; John O. Allen, Radium; Alfred Malmberg, Crookston; Emil Johnson, Kensington; Elvin Risbrudt, Dalton; Axel Hansen, Minneapolis; Dave Severson, Battle Lake; Holger Hanson, Alexandria; Cleve Angen, Garfield; Ed Paquin, Oklee; and Mrs. W. J. Janda, St. Hilaire, Minnesota.

We also have a number of associate members. Without them our club would not be complete, as each and every one of them is closely connected with the turkey industry. They are the following:

R. R. Rhode, Gray Eagle, Minn., with Northrup King Feed Co., Minneapolis. J. J. Morlan, Minneapolis; L. A. Hansen, Grand Forks, N. D.; and Doc. T. C. Haney, Thief River Falls, Minn., with Hubbard Milling Co. of Mankato. M. A. Potratz, Sumner, Iowa; Dr. Hugh M. Lightbody, Charles City, Iowa; Geo. W. Aldous, Sauk Center, Minn.; and Garner P. Elliot, Sioux Falls, S. D., with Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

Vic. Cranley, Grand Forks, N. D., Purina Feeds. Mr. Cranley is one of our first associate members, joining our club the first year of its organization. J. J. Fennesy, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Vandersluis, Minot, N. D.; J. A. Risatti, Duluth, Minn.; and P. A. Nordhaug, Fargo, N. D., of the Railway Express Co. No show could be successful without the aid of the R. R. Express to deliver the birds and bring them home.

Howard Peterson, Wadena, Minn.; of Peterson-Biddick Co.; Wm. Thompson, Thief River Falls, Minn., with Valley Seed & Grain Co.; Jack Sechor, Minneapolis, Minn., with Semi-

Solid Buttermilk Co. Allan Rayburn, St. Paul, Minn.; Albert E. Pacini, Minneapolis; A. F. Achilles, St. Paul, with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, manufacturers of Wheat Germ Oil. Frank Cross, Savage, Minn., with Gold Medal Feeds, Minneapolis.

Henry Krogness, Worthington; Glenn Dempsey, Tracy, Minn., with Boote's Hatchery, Worthington, Minn. J. W. Buss, Park Rapids, Minn., with Jamesway Incubator Co. Wm. Ferguson, Thief River Falls, Minn., manager of Thief River Falls Seed House. Turkey World, Mt. Morris, Ill.



Please send in your club dues as soon as possible. I cannot appoint our state vice presidents before we get your memberships.

MRS. W. J. JANDA, Sec'y.



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BROAD BREASTED BRONZE AND
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY POULTS**

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**Best for Meat and Exhibition
EGGS — EGGS — EGGS**

For commercial purposes or for the production of future breeding stock, our turkeys are unexcelled. Even our utility pens carry nothing but A. P. A. graded birds, of outstanding size, type and color. We are proud to offer eggs and breeding stock to those who know and demand real turkeys. Ninety per cent of our eggs go annually to old customers and we consider this our best advertisement.

Quantity orders filled easily if booked early. Regular weekly shipments to hatcheries at discount.

Correspondence Invited.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. C. Fowler
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BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETT
World Champion Bourbon Reds backed by
24 years of experience in breeding.

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Clover Valley Turkey Farm
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

Mammoth Bronze Poults

Fast Maturing • Broad-Breasted
Blocky Type

All Breeders Pullorum Tested

EARL ELLIOTT
Hampton, Iowa

TURKEY EXPERIMENTAL WORK

(Continued from page 10)

needed about two thirds of a pound more feed for each pound of gain. There was little difference in their percentage of consumption of mash and grain.

Female turkey poultz separated from the males at caponizing time were carried through to marketing and feed and weight records kept. The contrast of the amounts of feed eaten by hens and toms, the percentage of mash to grain, and the amount of feed needed to produce a pound of gain is interesting. A tom required from ten to twenty-six weeks, twenty-four pounds more feed than required by the hen. Up to ten weeks there was probably little difference in their feed requirements. Toms required on the average a pound and a half more feed per week than the hens needed after they were ten weeks old. It seems safe to say that the growing turkey hen eats about two thirds as much feed as the growing tom.

Females consume a higher percentage of the grain portion of the mash than do the toms, being the only group to eat more grain than mash from ten to twenty-six weeks. If any attempt is made to contrast these percentages with other groups it must be remembered that the first ten weeks records are not included and during that time the feed consumption was almost entirely mash.

Although the toms ate considerably more feed than the growing hens the toms did utilize their feed to better advantage for growth. Their feed requirements per pound of gain were almost a quarter of a pound less than for the hens.

FEED COSTS

| Lot | A | | Price per cwt. cons. | Price per Lb. Gain |
|----------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Price per cwt. Mash | bo't Grain | | |
| 1 | 2.03 | 1.48 | 1.79 | .0888 |
| 2 | 2.05 | 1.49 | 1.80 | .0943 |
| 3 | 2.07 | 1.50 | 1.81 | .0950 |
| B | | | | |
| 1 | 1.86 | 1.38 | 1.74 | .0908 |
| 2 | 1.96 | 1.38 | 1.82 | .0894 |
| C | | | | |
| 1 | 1.86 | 1.38 | 1.74 | .0908 |
| 2 | 1.86 | 1.38 | 1.70 | .0858 |
| D | | | | |
| 1 | 1.86 | 1.38 | 1.65 | .1004 |
| 2 | 1.86 | 1.38 | 1.65 | .0895 |

Feed costs are so variable in different sections that one treads on dangerous ground when one starts to talk of feed costs. I am stressing that the cost figures I mention here merely represent what we paid for the feeds delivered at the experiment station in Fargo. Prices in other towns or on farms could be vastly different.

I have listed here the price per hundred-weight we paid for each mash and grain ration. In addition I have included the cost per hundredweight of the total feed consumed. You will note the variations in the price per hundredweight of the feed consumed even where the original price of the mash and grain is the same. Greater mash consumption is the cause of this higher price.

The ration where millet replaced corn was just a little higher in price. The cost of pelleting and the increased consumption of pellets raises the feed price in that lot. On the basis of the prices paid the feed cost per pound of gain was greater in the pen where millet replaced yellow corn in the ration than in the check pen. On the same basis pellets were more economical than dry mash and moist mash more economical than dry mash. Toms made gains more cheaply than capons. Hens, though needing more feed per pound than toms, made gains more cheaply largely because of their higher consumption of the lower priced feed.

FEDERAL GRADES

| Lot | A | | Choice | | Commercial | |
|----------|------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Prime Toms | Hens | Toms | Hens | Toms | Hens |
| 1 | 22.63 | 60.90 | 62.04 | 33.33 | 15.33 | 5.77 |
| 2 | 34.56 | 69.64 | 55.15 | 29.17 | 10.29 | 1.19 |
| 3 | 34.04 | 64.96 | 58.16 | 31.39 | 7.80 | 3.65 |
| B | | | | | | |
| 1 | 18.00 | 62.42 | 60.00 | 27.52 | 22.00 | 10.06 |
| 2 | 40.44 | 77.02 | 48.53 | 20.50 | 11.03 | 2.48 |
| C | | | | | | |
| 1 | 20.00 | 67.29 | 64.55 | 26.17 | 15.45 | 6.54 |
| 2 | 40.16 | 83.33 | 53.28 | 15.00 | 6.56 | 2.67 |
| D | | | | | | |
| 1 | 16.44 | | 67.12 | | 16.44 | |
| 2 | 17.20 | | 52.87 | | 29.93 | |

All birds in all lots were graded when marketed on the basis of Federal Grades. Grading was possibly a little more strict than in ordinary market channels. The percentage of birds grading prime was perhaps less in all lots than would ordinarily be expected. As previously mentioned contributing factors were: marketing birds at a certain definite age, marketing all birds in each lot regardless of condition or finish, no special forcing to finish for market and close grading.

In the the millet trials both toms and hens graded higher from the pens with millet than from the check pen. Turkeys fed their mash in pellet form graded higher than those fed mash in dry form. Turkeys fed a moist mash graded higher than those fed a dry mash. Toms had a little higher percentage grading prime than did the capons but this advantage was more than offset by the larger percentage grading commercial.

NET RETURNS PER BIRD MARKETED OVER FEED COSTS

| Lot | A | | Net Return per Bird Over Feed |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Ave. Return per Bird | Ave. Feed Cost per Bird | |
| 1 | 2.47 | 1.31 | 1.16 |
| 2 | 2.59 | 1.39 | 1.20 |
| 3 | 2.68 | 1.49 | 1.19 |
| B | | | |
| 1 | 2.37 | 1.29 | 1.08 |
| 2 | 2.60 | 1.31 | 1.29 |
| C | | | |
| 1 | 2.37 | 1.29 | 1.08 |
| 2 | 2.65 | 1.34 | 1.31 |
| D | | | |
| 1 | 2.24 | 1.25 | .99 |
| 2 | 2.31 | 1.18 | 1.13 |

In this table are presented only the average return per bird on all birds marketed. The returns from all birds in all grades are lumped together and divided by the total number of

birds sold to get the average return. Each pen is charged with the total cost of all feed fed. The birds marketed must pay for all feed used. Net return over feed cost is the difference. No charge is here included for cost of poults, fuel, labor or interest on investment.

Birds from the millet pen yielded a little better returns over feed cost than from the check pen. Turkeys fed mash in pellet form gave better returns than those fed mash in dry form. Birds fed a moist mash gave better returns than those fed a dry mash. Toms yielded a better return than capons.

From all of the discussion we have had I want to particularly emphasize the need of balancing the data from all tables. Some favorable factors in one table may be offset by unfavorable factors in another table or in other tables.

Conclusions

From all of the above data what have we found? We have found that yellow Early Fortune Proso millet can successfully replace, in whole or in part, yellow corn in our ration for starting and growing turkeys. We have found some advantage in feeding the mash in pellet form rather than in the regular mash form. We have found some advantage in feeding a moist mash twice daily. It seems decidedly doubtful, however, that this advantage would offset the extra labor involved in mixing and feeding a moist mash. We have quite definitely established that nothing is to be gained by caponizing young male turkeys.

NATIONAL BLACK TURKEY CLUB

Mrs. W. T. Hall, President - - Denton, Tex.
W. W. Teelin, Vice-President - Blossvale, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter Hammond - - Hastings, Mich.
Secretary-Treasurer

1940 is going to be a banner year for Black turkeys. It can't be denied that the smaller standard turkey is more in demand and on the average brings a little better price on the market than the larger birds that have to be sold mostly to hotels and restaurants.

Looking over the final results of the turkey shows during the past year I am pleased to say I think the Blacks have won their share of Grand Champions, Class champions, etc.



Mrs. Hammond

Turkey World sends in their membership dues, also Mr. Teelin, our vice president, sends \$2 for two years dues and writes of his winnings at Harrisburg show. He says their turkeys are starting to lay in spite of the very cold weather.

Feb. 16, Mrs. Dorothea Buskirk, Evans Mills, N. Y., writes that it was 4 below there that

morning. Her turkeys are laying 50% and she plans to set her incubators this week.

The Grand Champion dressed female at the Michigan State turkey show was an 11.4-lb.

OREGON

Broad Breasted Bronze

The Northwest's finest bloodlines bred for large size, early maturity and outstanding livability.

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Sadie's Bourbon Beauties

Combine the best of highest meat qualities with beauty of color pattern. That means Standard-Bred.

Eggs: Utility, \$25.00 per 100.

Choice, \$40.00 per 100.

80% fertility guaranteed.

Special Exhibition Matings, \$1.00 and \$2.50 per egg. 100% fertility.

SADIE B. CALDWELL

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DORR'S RYCKEBOSCH STRAIN

Broadbreasted Bronze poults. Breeding flock obtained by eggs direct from Ryckebosch, original breeder of this Broad-breasted, Blocky type turkey. Medium size. All breeders tube tested for pullorum by Veterinary Dept., Iowa State College. Breeding stock available June 1st.

Dorr Turkey Farm & Hatchery

Marcus, Iowa

KRUEGER'S BRONZE

Better than ever. The blocky, broad-breasted, standard colored kind. Win at the shows and on the market.

A. P. A. BANDED — PRICED RIGHT

Mr. & Mrs. O. O. Krueger

Morris, Minnesota

TANNER'S DAKOTA BRONZE

Made new record of winnings at Northern States, All-American and South Dakota State Show — Grand Champion Dressed award at latter.

6 Grand Matings, all A. P. A. banded.

A few toms to spare. Hatching Eggs.

HOWARD TANNER

GETTYSBURG

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black hen shown by Mrs. Walter Hammond, Hastings, Mich., who also won Champion Black on a yearling tom and had Best Display of Blacks.

Mrs. Thomas Feeney, Grand Rapids, Mich., won the silver trophy awarded by Mrs. Hammond for new exhibitor winning most display points. Mrs. Feeney has been doing a lot of experimental work in smoking turkeys whole, also smoked turkey rolls. We hope she will pass some of her best recipes on to us.

Troy Shideler, Sepastopol, Calif., sends \$1. dues and writes of winning Champion young hen of all breeds at Denver show.

Egg gathering time is here and poult time just around the corner. Now is a good time to check your equipment, list new feeders, etc., to be purchased, repair old ones and have everything ready for those little Black babies when they hatch.

Easter Greetings.

PAULINE HAMMOND, Sec'y.

North Dakota Turkey Improvement Association

By MRS. A. C. PAYNE, Sec'y - Townner, N. D.

Here it is already Feb. 19th and time to send in the Journal notes. March is indeed a busy month—turkey pens mated and reports of finding eggs come from many parts of the state. Dr. Stone reports seven eggs. So far we have found only a few. Got our first egg Feb. 15th. If this nice weather continues eggs will be set much earlier than last year.

Have received letters from many association members this month, among whom are Mrs. Frank Zimmerman, Anamoose, who had just recovered from an attack of the "Flu." I believe she had just gone to too many turkey shows, as I know she spent a week at the State show in Minot—then she reports some fine winnings at the Slope show in Bismarck.



Mrs. A. C. Payne

Mrs. Carl Espeseth, Denbigh, wrote remitting her yearly dues and reported the selling of breeders to be very good this season. Martha has lovely Bronze and am sure she has no trouble disposing of her breeders.

Mrs. Lars Lovig, Bantry, reports her Bronze coming fine. She says this year she has a real

SOUTH DAKOTA'S OLDEST BRONZE FLOCK

1939 ALL-AMERICAN Dressed Division:
1st Old Hen, 2nd Heavy Young Tom, 2-6
Young Hen, Best Display S. Dak. 1939-40.
LIVE: 1st Old Pen 1940. WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS, 2nd Adult Tom, 2-3
Yearling Hen, 5th Adult Hen, 5th Dressed Old Hen. Correct market type of shorter shank. APA Banded Toms \$12-\$15, unbanded \$10. Hens and unrelated stock.

GRACE BAXTER

Hazel, S. Dak.

"broad-breasted tom with all the trimmings" to head her flock.

Dr. E. C. Stone and Arthur Orth were callers at our home Sunday. Dr. is looking good again after his decent illness which caused him to spend several weeks in Rochester, Minn. Dr. Stone has several farms in this territory and as a hobby raises turkeys. This past season he raised about seven hundred Bronze and Narragansetts and placed well in all shows where he showed them. Mr. Orth raises only Bronze. He does not go for quantity but always has quality. He won Grand Champion at the State show last December on a fine yearling tom.

We are glad to welcome into our association Mrs. Wayne Evans, who is secretary of the Mountrail County Poultry Association. Here's hoping she will bring some of her turkeys to the next show.

I received a letter from Mrs. Oscar Stenberg, Oklee, Minn., who is an enthusiastic Narragansett breeder. The Stenbergs until recently lived at Douglas, but state they like their new home very much and hope to raise a nice flock of Narragansetts this year. Mrs. John Cooley, Minot, paid her membership dues this month. She reports her "three poults" as coming along fine.

We were in Minot Saturday, Feb. 10th, and happened in on a Show Board meeting. They were busy making plans for the 1940 show and many committees were appointed. The dates of the show were set for Dec. 10-14 inclusive, so we can start planning now on setting that week aside for a grand vacation.

MRS. A. C. PAYNE.

TURKEY HEALTH BOOKLET

Turkey growers will find the free booklet "Turkey Talks on Health and Disease" issued by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, filled with interesting and valuable information on turkey health and its preservation. Most turkey ailments are covered and a handy diagnosis chart helps to quickly identify each one, describes its cause and treatment. There are valuable charts of feed consumption and weights by ages, and an interesting history of the turkey industry. The booklet has more than 100 illustrations.

This valuable booklet may be obtained free by writing direct to the company at Charles City, Iowa.

VETERAN JUDGE PASSES ON

Fred H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa, one of the old school poultry breeders and judges, died at his home February 22 at the age of 82.

He joined the American Poultry Association in 1893 and was one of the first granted a license by that body to judge all varieties of poultry. For more than 50 years Judge Shellabarger has been judging poultry shows all over the United States and Canada, including three World's Fairs at Chicago, St. Louis and Seattle.

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| Business Cards | 2.95 | 3.55 | 4.55 |

Prices gladly quoted on any other items you may be interested in.

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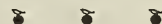
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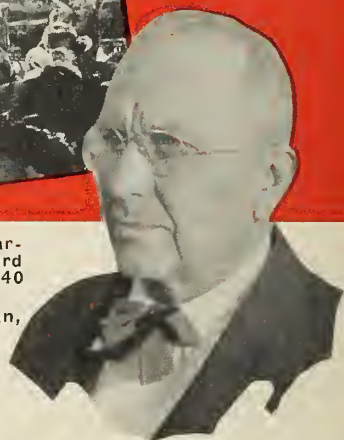
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